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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1869. NO. 290.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Apple Parers.

One hundred dozen Apple Parers just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 59 Wood street.

Ten Cases.

Ten (10) cases Bass's English ale, just arrived and for sale, cheaper than elsewhere, at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Why Do You Do It?

After finishing your day's work feeling weak and worn out, men resort to drinking all kinds of raw and poisonous liquors to keep up their strength and appetite, women use poor and worthless remedies to keep them in order, but they do not know that they are ruining their systems by so doing until always too late. Why not use the California Herb Bitters, which as a family medicine has no equal for dyspepsia, dysentery, pain and cramp in the stomach, and loss of appetite. Its cures are remarkable. It will speak for itself. If your system is not in order give it a fair trial, and we warrant that you will never do without it; it is just what every family wants in the house, a genuine home medicine, and the most potent medicine. For sale by Dierker & Speck, manufacturers, and druggists generally.

Turn Table Apple Parers.

At J. M. Fahnestock's, 59 Wood street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs

at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:13 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.

Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for cash and a long credit. These land are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars inquire as above.*

Lightning Apple Parers.

Just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 59 Wood street.

Superior Sealing Wax,

superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,

The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 95 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 143 Water street, Pittsburgh.

"Information."

We wish to inform the public that we keep constantly on hand all articles to be found in a first class Drug and Prescription store. Chas. Able & Co., 172 Wylie street.

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

Twenty years ago Pennsylvania was the largest wheat producing State in the Union. Now it is about twelfth on the list. The people have turned their attention to the development of that which is hidden in the earth—oil, coal, and iron.

On Wednesday, August 25, a grand Saengerfest and Summer Night Festival will be held in Greenville, at the spacious fair grounds, by the Greenville Liederkranz Society. The following societies will participate in the festivities of the day: Dunkirk Germania, Erie Diederiafel, Meadville Germania, Mercer Liederkranz, Akron Harmony and Liederiafel, and Youngstown Singing Society.

Central Pennsylvania has not had a more promising peach crop for a number of years, and were it not that many trees have been destroyed the past few years, the growers thinking that peach trees never again would prove profitable, we could chronicle to-day the largest peach crop ever gathered in Pennsylvania.

The miners' strike is spreading throughout the entire coal regions. At Hazleton, Luzerne county, it has assumed a serious aspect. The strikers are laborers who are employed by the miners to assist them in loading and removing the coal after it has been blasted. On Monday they stopped the work in all the mines except those of Pardee & Co., and it is also understood that work in this mine is also suspended. The sheriff was called upon, and he proceeded to the mines with a *posse comitatus* with the determination of protecting the engineers.

An illicit distillery was captured near Poconhontas, in Greenville township, Somerset county, last week. The distillery was erected in the cellar of the dwelling house of Geo. Altmiller, and was in the full tide of successful operation, under the supervision of the lady of the mansion, during the absence of her husband. The operator insisted to the officials that it was a saw-mill he was erecting, and that she had erected for family purposes, but as it proved conclusively, all the details, with several other establishments which they frequently inspected as licensed distilleries, and not recovering stock, and the contents of the copper still kettles tasted like villainous new whiskey, they hagged the lady for refusing to take her statement for verity.

The Altoona Park Association will hold their first annual exhibition on the grounds of the association in that city on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of September, and 1st of October. They offer a list of premiums amounting in the aggregate to $2,750. This association has a fine half mile track, forty feet wide. There will be a trot each day by some of the best horses in the State. The total premiums amount to $1060. The list of premiums for cattle, sheep, agricultural products, poultry, &c., is the larger than ever offered before in that part of the State.

The seventeenth annual fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held in Conneautville, September 29th and 30th and October 1st.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: The question of locating Washington and Jefferson College is to be settled by the Supreme Court. The people of Canonsburg are determined to have the College if possible, and we think it would be the best move for them to get it.

Rev. B. M. Kerr, formerly School Superintendent of Allegheny county, has been chosen Principal of the Union Schools of Ebensburg.

Mr. Brown, a miner living at Bissletown, Washington county, whilst engaged in getting water from a well 80 feet deep, overbalanced and lost his hat. In a hasty effort to catch it, he overbalanced and fell headlong into the well—a fall of forty feet to the bottom—was rendered unconscious, and had it not been for the timely aid of his brother must have drowned. He was rescued, however, with the loss of some teeth, and his face and head badly cut and bruised.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: On last Thursday, a sad funeral wended its way to the old Cemetery, bearing the corpse of a man who died of a broken leg. It appears that Mr. Cornelius Thomas, a Scotch miner, left his home some three months ago, for the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and on his arrival here his health failed him, and with it all prospects ahead of being able, for months to come, to send money for the family, a wife and six children left in Scotland. This so preyed on his mind that he died from melancholy and grief. During his last days he longed to be back to his home in Scotland, and in his imploring pathetic strains as to move to tears all who

STATE POLITICS.

It is said Hon. Galusha A. Grow is favorably spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature, but in what district is not mentioned. He would make an able representative.

The Republicans of Fulton county held a County Convention at Harrisonville on Monday, the 9th inst., and nominated Jonothan B. Cessna, Esq., for State Senator; Captain E. G. Hedding for Prothonotary, H. N. Lindsey, Esq., for District Attorney, George J. Pittman for Commissioner, and James G. Lyon for Auditor. The ticket is said to be a good one. Fulton, it is claimed, is entitled to the Senator, and Mr. Cessna will probably be the nominee of the district.

The Republicans of Center county have nominated the following county ticket: Assembly, James L. Coburn; Prothonotary, Samuel G. Bar, Register, A. Gray Curtin; Recorder, Daniel Rote; Sheriff, Jere Butts; Treasurer, Rush Gedwinicer; County Commissioner, Lewis Hess; Coroner, Dr. Reiber; Auditor, Benj. Liggett.

The Republican Convention of Union county met in the court house in Lewisburg, on Monday, the 9th inst. The following ticket was nominated: Assembly, Thos. Church; Treasurer, Wm. Houck; Commissioner, Thos. V. Hutcheson; Register and Recorder, Reuben Kline; Auditor, Albert Barnes.

The Democracy of Berks have nominated the following ticket: Law Judge, Jeremiah Hagenman; Legislature, Henry Brobst, A. T. C. Keller, H. H. Swartz; Prothonotary, George K. Levan; Recorder, Daniel Hummel; Register, Hiram S. Getz; Clerk of Orphans' Court, Mahlon F. Wolf; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Adam H. Sailor; County Treasurer, Samuel Merkel; County Commissioner, John L. Moyer; Director of the Poor, Jacob B. Mast; Auditor, Wm. Y. Shearer.

The Republicans of Southern Armstrong and Northern Westmoreland will hold a mass meeting at Apollo on Saturday evening, August 28, when they will be addressed by A. H. Chase, Esq., of York.

"No Irish need apply" for a Democratic nomination in Berks county, as the Pennsylvania Germans reserve to themselves the offices, and value the Irish as convenient voting machines only. An intelligent Irishman, Michael McCullough, was a candidate before the recent convention for nomination to the Assembly, but the Brobsts, the Keffers, and the Schwartz were too much for him.

Mr. Thomas McKernan (Democrat), of Cambria borough, is an independent candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Cambria county. Mr. Oatman is the regular Democratic nominee.

The Newton *Journal* hears fresh intimations that Attorney General Hoar will soon vacate his Cabinet position, and also that he is likely to be selected as Mr. Boutwell's successor to *Congress* in the Seventh District. If the first part of this is true, we could wish for nothing better than that the last part might be also; but these stories of Cabinet changes come too often to we rest taking much stock in them. —*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

Relations of Austria and Prussia —Von Buest's Reply to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs A Great Military Event in Spain Predicted—Carlist Successes—Conspiracy to Assassinate the Shah of Persia—Eminent Persons Implicated—Reduction in the English Bank Rate—The Approaching Boat Race—Two to One on the Oxfords and No Takers—Severe Storm in Belgium.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

The Crews' Practice.

LONDON, August 19.—The Harvards practised to-day in their new boat built by Jewett. She measures forty-two feet six inches long and nineteen inches across at the widest part. The Oxfords went over the course to-day, taking from thirty-nine to forty-one strokes per minute.

The Harvard's rowed over the course at speed. They made a good start, but flanking impeded their progress until they reached Hammersmith bridge. After that they had fair wind and smooth water, and rowed well to the end. The Oxford boat, going over the same course previously to-day, made faster time, but they had a fair wind and the tide was more in their favor. Two to one is offered on the Oxfords with no takers.

Assassination Plot.

Dispatches from Teheran state that a band of Secta ries from Constantinople have been arrested, charged with conspiring to assassinate the Shah of Persia. It is said that many eminent persons are implicated in the conspiracy. The Persian troops have captured Garietrein, and defeated the Turcomans in a pitched battle.

The Carlist Movement.

MADRID, August 18.—Fifty-nine Carlists have been brought prisoners into Valentia. Several Carlist bands have been dispersed by the troops within the past two days,

PARIS, August 19.—The *Patrie* to-day asserts that the parties of Carlists on Spanish soil are increasing, and that in some cases they have met with success. It is claimed that they have captured nine officers and forty privates of the Spanish army. The *Patrie* hints that within a month a great military event, of which it gives no particulars, will happen in Spain, after which Don Carlos will publish a manifesto.

Americans in Paris.

PARIS, August 19.—General Banks and Senator Ramsey and Fenton have arrived in this city.

Von Buest's Reply.

VIENNA, August 19.—Baron Von Buest has replied to the recent note of Herr Von Thiele, acting Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He asserts that he thought a verbal explanation sufficient to remove the misunderstanding between the two governments, and desired to avoid useless correspondence. The Prime Minister insists that what he said in committee was of a private character. The transactions of a parliamentary committee are not within the control of foreign Governments. He declines to enter into a discussion of what was said there, but will not withhold his opinion on questions caused by inaccurate newspaper statements. Referring to the interpretation by the Vienna Cabinet of the military treaties between Prussia and the South German States, he says that in the conciliatory dispatch sent to the Austrian Minister at Berlin in April last, the Cabinet was said as to whether the treaty of Prague prevented the Southern States from concluding treaties with other States of Germany; but it was stated that certain articles of the engagements presenting the signature of the treaty were concerned, making it impossible to decide whether the clause relating to the international independence of the Southern States were omitted as material of no importance, of because its importance was so great that it should have been otherwise worded. Baron Von Buest does not admit that he should be called to account for words which the newspapers allege were uttered by him, yet he is willing, in order to soften and remove any existing unpleasantness, to enter into correspondence in regard to the conciliatory endeavors made on the other side during last year, which have possibly been misconstrued. The circumstance that there had been no intercourse between Count Von Wimpffen, the Austria Ambassador at Berlin, and Count Von Bismarck, he considers not to be alluded to. The dispatch explains that this was owing to the alternate absence of both from Berlin from the spring of 1868 until the close of the year. The Premier concludes by declaring that the reproach that Austria intended to prolong her attitude of reserve cannot be better disposed of than by referring the interrupted intercourse between himself and Baron Von Weathen, the Prussian Minister at Vienna.

Opening of the Suez Canal.

VIENNA, August 18.—It is reported that no Sovereign will be present at the inauguration of the Suez canal.

Show Signs of Hard Work.

LONDON, August 19.—The *Times*, speaking of the international boat race, says: The Harvards show signs of hard work, as the time made last night is not so good as formerly, and the men seemed much more fatigued than on other occasions.

False.

A dispatch from Bombay, dated the 17th, says: the rumor of an attempt to assassinate Shere Ali is false. It was reported that the city of Herat is captured.

Great Storm at Bruges.

BRUGES, August 19.—A great storm passed over this city and surrounding country to-day, doing serious damage. Many houses were unroofed by the tempest. The church of St. Andrews was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, August 19.—The steamer Europa, from New York, has arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 19, Evening.—Consols for money 93; for account 93⅝. 5-20 bonds 85; for 67, 86; for 65, 81¾. Stocks firm; Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 96⅝. Bonds quiet and steady at 93⅝; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 96⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £288,000. The rate of discount is reduced to 2½ per cent.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 19.—Bourse firm; rentes 73 francs 25 centimes.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,300,000 francs.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton active; middling uplands 13⅝d; Orleans 14d; sales 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

California white wheat 11s 3d; red western 10s. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn 31s 6d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 40s.

Pork 102s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon 66s. 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 19.—Linseed oil £31 15s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d@29s 9d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 19.—Cotton 163 francs.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 19.—Petroleum 53¾ fr.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, August 19, Evening.—Cotton on the spot and afloat easier, but not quotably lower.

EDUCATIONAL.

National Educational Convention at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., August 19.—The Educational Convention has reached immense proportions, there being over 1,000 enrolled delegates in attendance, besides citizens. Several distinct meetings were held this morning, the National Superintendents' Association, the American Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association. The ladies were addressed by Miss C. E. Beecher on practical female education. The first and last meetings adopted joint resolutions favoring a National Educational Bureau at Washington. Now a joint committee to wait on Congress and advocate the continuance and extension of said bureau. The last named meeting listened to a lecture by Mrs. Rachel Lyon, of New York, on national reading. John S. Philbrook, of Boston, lectured on the school and the workshop, and Prof. Jas. McClintock, of Philadelphia, on physiology in school education.

At Taylor Hall this afternoon Mr. Kiute, of Ohio, and State Superintendent Apgar, of New Jersey, spoke. Gen. Howard lectures this evening on education in the South with reference to the colored population. The Convention is a marked success, and will necessarily give a new impetus to the cause of education.

Fatal Accident at a Sand Bank.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Mansfield, August 19, 1869.

This morning John Brunaker, while working in a sand bank near this city, was almost instantly killed by the gravel caving in on him. Life was extinct when the workmen got to him.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 19, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the grain markets generally were quiet. No 2 spring wheat sold at $1 38@$1 39, seller September. Corn dull at 91@c seller September, 91½@92c seller October. Oats sold at 46c. seller September, 47c seller August. Nothing done in the evening; prices nominally unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 19.—Flour dull; no sales. Wheat inactive and nominally. Corn dull; small parcels at $1 06@1 06; 6,000 bushels on private terms; sample at 95 @96c; sales duly, new nominally 86c. old 86c for white. Rye—sales 3,000 bushels, small parcels at $1 16@1 17. Oats 54@56c. Lard 20c. Highwines—sales yesterday of 50 bbls at $1 14; held at $1 15.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—The weather continues dry and hot. The highest mercury since to-day was 96° at 12 last night 56°. Wheat—red $1 10, amber $1 15@1 20, white $1 25@1 30. Gold 46c. Corn 92½c. Rye 90c. Barley $1 10. Bacon sides 19c; shoulders 16c; hams 19½c. Lard 21½c. Flour $5 50 for best brands.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Cotton—sales 71 bales quotations nominal; receipts 96 bales. Sugar, molasses and coffee dull and unchanged.

CUBA.

The Cubans Win Two Victories.

A Considerable Number of Prisoners Taken—Spaniards Deserting to the Insurgent Standard—Eighty Cubans Captured and Executed—Retaliation Demanded.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Further intelligence from Cuba was received here this morning. The dates are no later than the 9th, but contain news. The force sent out by Quesada attacked the Spaniards moving from Remedios to join Lesca at Nuevitas. It was the entire force occupying that place. After an engagement of an hour the Spaniards fell back and attempted to secure their retreat to Nuevitas. Colonel Nevaro, commanding the Cubans, had made preparations for this, and the troops finding their retreat cut off, again formed, and after a short engagement, were defeated, and the entire force was captured. The Cuban loss is reported at eighteen killed and thirty-two wounded, while the loss of the Spaniards was twenty-seven killed, fifty-two wounded and one hundred and eighty-two prisoners. This is regarded as an important triumph.

Gen. Jordan sent out a force to reconnoiter near Trinidad. An attempt was made to capture them, when a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Spanish forces and the capture of fifty-six prisoners. On the commencement of the fight over 150 Spaniards deserted and joined the Cubans, and took part in the fight.

A small party conveying a train of provisions near Sagua la Grande, it is reported, were attacked by a superior force of Spaniards and defeated, and their train captured. Another small body were captured near Puerto Principe, numbering eighty men, all of whom, it is said, were executed in the plaza of that city immediately after their arrival. The effect of these men creates intense excitement among the Cubans, who demand immediate retaliation. Gen. Quesada, these letters state, hoping for interference on the part of civilized governments, has not yielded to the demands of his troops.

HAVANA, August 18.—Reconnoitering parties recently sent out have attacked and destroyed several insurgent encampments within the jurisdiction of Cinco Villas.

Captain General De Rodas has issued orders for the completion of the Havana aqueduct. The directors of the Havana Railroad have been removed for malversation of funds of the company, and are held responsible by the tribunals. The books of the company have been delivered to the Captain General's Secretary for examination, and an election for new directors has been ordered.

The steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, arrived this evening.

OHIO.

Pendleton's Letter of Acceptance.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Pendleton's acceptance of the nomination for Governor will be published to-morrow. He compliments Rosecrans and the others who were before the Convention, and concludes as follows:

"Governor Hayes, in his speech at Wilmington, forgot to allude to the Fifteenth Amendment, and his views on that important question. In discussing the finances he said, we are in the midst of prosperity. Money is scarce and business is depressed. He might have added that employment is difficult to be obtained; that labor is badly rewarded; that industrial pursuits are languishing; that many persons engaged in business are standing on the very verge of bankruptcy; that interest is enormously high; that the burden is most oppressive; that internal taxation is most unequal, unjust and onerous; that dead capital is locked up; that active capital and labor wedged down, and, warming his subject, he might have said that for eight years the Republican party has been in absolute possession of the Government; that it has controlled legislation; that the Treasury has control of the money market of the country, and that he uses his power only still further to contract the currency, to increase taxation and times, and to buy overdue bonds at one hundred and twenty dollars, which by the law he is bound to pay at one hundred, creating twenty dollars for every hundred from the taxpayers of the country. The fact is that the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer will ask why these things are so. What is the cause? What is the remedy? They are important questions this fall. They touch us all. Remorse and regret were swallowed up, they rise above the domain of the mere partizan in politics, and become the duty of the hour. In calmest reason, the purest motives, and the best judgment. In this spirit I shall submit them so soon as I am able to take part with my friends in the activity of the campaign. Of the result in October we need have no fear."

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Dedication of Grounds for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia, O.—Speech of Senator Sherman.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Ten thousand persons were at the Xenia, O., fair grounds this morning, on the occasion of publicly dedicating the grounds for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Senator Sherman spoke, saying among other things that the feeling of gratitude to the soldiers' fund, which was raised for the support of the families of those who died during the war was in the State Treasury of Ohio, nine millions of dollars belonging to the soldiers' fund, which was raised for the support of the families of those who died during the war. Nine hundred thousand dollars of the fund was misappropriated toward the payment of the public debt, relieving the people of that much increase taxation. In my judgment it was unconstitutionally done, but I was not the executive of the people of Ohio demand that the next Legislature of Ohio return the amount thus appropriated to the soldiers' fund that it be applied to the benefit of the Orphans' Home. As a citizen of Ohio I mean to do all on the subject, they will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to vote this amount. I care not to which party the politician belongs. Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gen. Logan, Gov. Hayes and Governor Elect Pendleton sent letters explaining their absence. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Xenia, formally presented the grounds for the Home to the Board of Control appointed by the Gov. of Ohio. H. P. Smith, the vice president of the board, made a response. The attendance at the grounds to-day, Xenia was not large, on account of an admission fee being charged. A concert for the benefit of the Home will be given at Xenia to-night.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 19, 1869.

Mr. Alexander McBride, Sr., an esteemed citizen, eighty-four years of age, and one of the first settlers of this county, was killed this morning at nine o'clock by being kicked by a horse that he was driving attached to a light wagon. The horse ran away, kicking Mr. McBride, knocking out his brains, breaking an arm and otherwise maiming his body. He lived but a few moments.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Friday last, in Storrs township, Hamilton county, Ohio, Mrs. Fitzgerald was burned so badly by a coal o. lamp exploding while she was lighting it, and setting fire to her clothing, that she died in four hours afterwards.

The monthly auction sales of coal at New York have been suspended in consequence of the difficulties in the coal region. The Pennsylvania coal companies have compromised with their men, and other companies are hopeful of a restoration of order, and a fall in prices in a few weeks.

The Assistant Treasurer only received proposals on Wednesday to sell $1,130,000 of the twenties, all of which were accepted. The balance of the two millions required were advertised for yesterday, and the following rates of Wednesday, 117 80-100@117 for the various issues.

A motion for a modification of the injunction against the Commissioners of Emigration has been denied, but the injunction is to be construed in a liberal spirit.

The Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received information of a conspiracy among some of the disaffected men formerly employed on the road, to burn all the bridges and trestle work between the Sierra Nevada mountains, in the night. The company have taken measures to frustrate their designs.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company expect to complete their road from Sacramento to Oakland, opposite San Francisco by the 9th of September.

At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, the National Teachers' Association held its ninth annual session, with over one thousand male and female teachers present. Governor Ludlow, of New Jersey, welcomed the members. A temporary educational bureau was recommended for the purpose of furnishing information regarding situations for teachers. Officers were appointed for the American Normal School Association for the ensuing year, including John Swett, of Nashville, Tenn., as President. A resolution of inquiry as to what course of study and practice in normal schools is best calculated to raise the standard of education, and to reduce teaching to a uniform system, was adopted. Several interesting papers were read, including one by Judge Field on the obligations of Christianity to learning.

Vice President Colfax, Senator Stewart, Dr. Linderman, of the Philadelphia Mint, and others, have appealed to Secretary Boutwell to retain the transfer of several millions from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, the amount being replaced in the Sub-Treasury at New York as a relief from the present stringency of the money market, but have received no answer. It has since transpired that the Secretary has permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, and thus take an advantage of the public necessities. The action of the Secretary is denounced by the press, and is creating indignation among the entire mercantile community of San Francisco.

Advices from St. Lawrence Bay of July 20th contain unfavorable intelligence from the whaling fleet. The whale ship Corinthian, which left St. Lawrence last winter, sank, and is a total loss. The following whalers have been spoken: Hy Taber, Active, California, George Howland, Hibernian, Josephine and Ohio, two whales each; Florence Holland, six; Helen Mar, Onward and Florida, one each; Trident, four; Progress, five; Daniel Webster, half a one.

On Wednesday night a number of leading citizens entertained C. K. Garrison, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, and now on a visit to San Francisco from New York. The banquet was given in recognition of his services in encouraging emigration to San Francisco and California, and the personal estimation in which he is held by the surviving friends.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the decision of the Commissioner of Customs, that the fees collected by the Collector of New York under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and cannot, hereafter, be collected. It seems that the decision will not in the least change the present mode of collecting State and municipal fees, which hitherto have been paid to United States officers, as a convenience to owners, who prefer to pay all fees at once. The Supreme Court alone has power to decide what laws are unconstitutional. It is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will not prohibit the Commissioner's decision, which, at most, would render necessary separate collection officers.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., the suit of Samuel Marsh, as trustee, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and others was called. Some $2,000,000 are involved. The suit was commenced for the purpose of removing the present Receivers, Jay Gould and W. Alvedsol O'Doherty, and the appointment of a new Receiver. Judge Daniels, after the argument, summarily dispossel of the case by refusing to appoint a new Receiver or change the present management. The present Receivers are charged to pay over to Mr. Marsh as trustee such portions of profits as may be due the New York branch, and Gen. Babcock was appointed referee to determine the amount of such portions.

The steamer Golden City sailed for Panama yesterday with two hundred and eighty thousand dollars in treasure.

The plate printers' strike in New York appears to be drawing to a close. Mr. McCartney, of the Treasury Department, has arrived there to devise means and measures to stop the sending of badly printed currency to the Treasury. There can be no doubt the National Bank Note Company must re-engage the experienced workmen now on a strike or lose the contract.

Elihu Burrett, in a letter to the New York *Times*, proposes the establishment of an international land and labor agency.

On Wednesday a man went to New York from the country to some firm who had offered to sell him counterfeit United States notes to the amount of $50,000 very cheap. He informed the firm in question, he visited Marshal Tooker, who will try and hunt up the rascals.

A fire broke out on seven companies of the New York fire department was reviewed yesterday by Capt. Shaw, of the London fire brigade, who expressed pleasure at the appearance and discipline of the men.

It was ascertained yesterday that although the competing lines will not contract to forward freights to western points at the present low prices after Saturday so low as it is still by no means certain that the proposed increased rates will be agreed upon before September 1st. The prices bulletined at the Pennsylvania Central depot are, all rail, as follows: First, second, third and fourth classes to Chicago, fifty cents per hundred; first, second, third and fourth classes to St. Louis, sixty cents. The prices bulletined at the Erie and New York Central depot are, all classes to Chicago seventy cents, all classes to St. Louis, thirty-five cents. The Erie opened last Saturday so low that it is still by no means certain that the proposed increased rates will be agreed upon before September 1st. The prices bulletined at the Pennsylvania Central depot are, all rail, as follows: First, second, third and fourth classes to Chicago, fifty cents per hundred; first, second, third and fourth classes to St. Louis, sixty cents. The prices bulletined at the Erie and New York Central depot are, all classes to Chicago seventy cents, all classes to St. Louis, thirty-five cents. The Erie opened last Saturday so low that it is still by no means certain that the proposed increased rates will be agreed upon before September 1st. The prices bulletined at the Pennsylvania Central depot are, all rail, as follows: First, second, third and fourth classes to Chicago, fifty cents per hundred; first, second, third and fourth classes to St. Louis, sixty cents. The prices bulletined at the Erie and New York Central depot are, all classes to Chicago seventy cents, all classes to St. Louis, thirty-five cents. The Erie on

The Daily Commercial,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

THE article herewith published from *Blackwood*, on BYRON'S domestic relations, possesses a special interest, read in connection with Mrs. STOWE'S revelations. In regard to the latter, it is interesting to note that the comments of the press are not complimentary to her judgment in being the instrument of this publication, and they are far from acquiescing in the probability of the new version of the cause of BYRON'S separation from Lady BYRON.

WHEREVER GEN. GRANT goes among the people he is received with generous enthusiasm, showing that they recognize in him an upright Executive, devoted to their interest and the honor of the nation. Certain journals have undertaken to criticise him for going among the people; but the people themselves take a different view of the subject. A President who mingles with the people to ascertain their views and wants, is not likely to incur their displeasure by so doing. The evidences of popular favor which have everywhere been elicited by the presence of Gen. GRANT, should instruct the fault finding papers concerning the popular sentiment, and the probable degree of favor with which their course is regarded.

IT is a happy thought in the Democratic newspaper organ of this city to devote its attention to PENDLETON and unlimited greenbacks rather than PACKER and his unlimited bank account. The Pennsylvania Democracy don't fly the PENDLETON kite, therefore the *Post*, with admirable consistency, transfers its most enthusiastic efforts to the Ohio canvass. PACKER it seems inclined to let severely alone. It says, to be sure, he is guiltless of the crime of investing a dollar of his millions in Government bonds, but this is a mere random assertion, not worth the paper it is written on. If ASA has no money in Government bonds, which we very much doubt, it is because he chooses to run a greater risk with his capital in the hope of larger dividends, by investing it in less reputable securities. For the *Post's* sake we regard it as very unfortunate that PACKER can't be traded off for Young Greenbacks, so that our neighbor might have something to stand upon. The candidate is distasteful, while the platform repudiates the single idea which has all the force of a mania with the *Post*.

SOME of the New York papers, which have been crying out for the repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal as the certain remedy for the high price of anthracite there, are beginning to find out their mistake. The *Sun*, which, we believe, did not fall into this error, exposes the fallacy of the clamor, and protests against the repeal of the duty, because it would amount simply to throwing away half a million revenue, derived from that source, without reducing the price of coal a single cent. "The total amount of coal mined annually in this country," says the *Sun*, "is 25,000,000 tons, while the total production of Nova Scotia has never much exceeded 600,000 tons, and is now less than 300,000 tons. How absurd to suppose that this little drop in the ocean is going to appreciably affect the level of prices!" The *Sun* might have added that of bituminous, which is the only coal obtained from Nova Scotia, the supply in New York at present is greater than the demand. The *Sun* "improves the occasion" as follows:

> The truth is that Pennsylvania has a natural monopoly of anthracite coal, and the owners and railroad managers are profiting by it. We see no way of breaking this monopoly but by refusing to buy at the exorbitant prices they are now getting; but so long as we limit ourselves to the threat to let in Nova Scotia coal duty free, they will only laugh at us.

THE Democrats of Allegheny are not numerous, but mighty in the councils of the party. They lay out work enough to be not within their power to do much. They are great on principles, but weak in action. Hence we have been accustomed to look to the conventions of the Allegheny Democracy for signs, if not wonders. We looked for some sign to go forth from the late County Convention. For months the Pittsburgh *Post* and party declaimers have vociferated unceasingly about the reforms the party would bring about, if they only once got a chance. More especially [illegible] would correct. Of course we expected that the very first time the Allegheny Democracy assembled the blasts we should hear on this subject would be loud and long. But we have been disappointed. Not a word was uttered, not a sign sent forth. The leaders evidently must have been "seem." About retrenchment and reform, of which we have been hearing so much, not a syllable was uttered; and as for the "unexpended balance," the silence maintained on the subject gives rise to the suspicion that the chief concern of the Ring was how to obtain as much of it as possible. Of course we expected to see the *Post* blow up the Convention for their glaring omissions and their palpable letting down, not to say absolute surrender to "the corruptionists." But it says not a word. So far from uttering censure, the Democratic organ rather likes the course of the Convention. We have more than once charged that the "unexpended balance" ring included certain Democratic influences. Certain Democratic leaders are to be taken care of, for causing the papers and conventions of the party to dry up. The unnatural silence of the County Convention and the significance of the *Post* prove that the Allegheny Democracy intend to keep their part of the bargain!

A CAUCASIAN OR THE MONGOLIAN.

Our correspondent "Caucasian" cannot assent to a cordial welcome being extended to the Chinese. He fears, first, we will have population sufficient without them—say a hundred years hence; second, that they will cheapen labor, thereby sinking our own workmen to the level of the pauper laborers of Europe; and third, that they are pagans and in their own country practice heathenish customs, such as wife selling, infanticide, and slavery.

The reason first cited, that our population is increasing rapidly enough, would cut off all foreign emigration, and confine our future increase to the natural growth of the present resident population. But we all know foreign emigration has been one of the great elements of our national progress. That a hundred years hence the population of the United States may amount to 400,000,000 is no argument against Chinese emigration. It is merely a statement, when sifted, that the nation will be so much the more powerful; that our products will be so much greater; and that the waste lands, the mines, and other undeveloped resources of the Union will be subjected to the uses of mankind. This certainly should have no terrors for the thoughtful citizen. We are all striving to do as much of this kind of work as we can make money by, and if Providence sends us the Asiatic to dig and delve for us, thereby improving his condition as well as our own—we should gratefully accept the addition to our working force. The year of our Lord 1950 with its 400,000,000, or the year 2030 with its 4,000,000,000 of population, will be abundantly able to take care of themselves. It seems like a comical piece of presumption for undeveloped mortals of the nineteenth century to assume a guardianship over the wiser generations that are to come after us. We would not have thanked COTTON MATHER, of Plymouth; WILLIAM PENN, of Pennsylvania, or JOHN SMITH, of Virginia, for doing the same by us. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and do what your hands find to do, leaving the future to itself, are opposite texts, if not strictly rendered.

The probable influx of Chinese into this country is exaggerated. They will not come, of course, in excess of the demand for them. The great agricultural want of the world to-day is cotton; the United States possesses the territory from which this supply must be met, and yet only one acre in fifty of Southern land suited for cotton culture is under tillage. Suppose Chinese immigration within twenty years increases our production from three millions to thirty millions of bales? Would not this be an advantage to every person in the land, just as any increase in national wealth adds to the general prosperity? Where is the labor to come from to make this cotton land available, if it does not come from Asia? And is it not desirable that it should be at once made available? or should we wait on Providence for a hundred years, until our population approximates to that of China? That certainly is not the American fashion of doing things.

When we say that labor will be cheapened by Chinese emigration, we do so in the sense that they will occupy fields of labor in which we have an inadequate supply. It will be a long time before the Chinese come in competition with our skilled mechanics. They will commence down, and work up. That's the way now with the mass of European emigration; they progress from the day they land on our coast. This progression adds to the general wealth of the country and promotes the individual well being of the citizen.

The experience of this country does not show that foreign emigration reduces wages. It has had a contrary effect. Since 1847, when the great flood of emigration commenced, wages have steadily advanced to mechanics and laborers. If the reasoning is good that the Chinese will reduce the pay of workingmen, it is an argument against all kinds of emigration. The truth is the increase of our population from abroad opens up new avenues of trade and labor, creates new wants, and in increasing the aggregate wealth of the country adds to the prosperity of the people, and maintains and advances the price of labor.

We think those who expect the Chinese to work for nothing will find themselves mistaken. They are not dull at driving a bargain, and are as frugal and industrious as the Germans. Is it not likely that the law of supply and demand will regulate the wages paid Chinese as it does the wages of Americans? The cases cited from California are exceptional, and afford no index of results when the Chinese will have scattered over the South, and have entered into competition in the great cities of the North. Then, all this talk about labor being too plenty is in reality nothing more than an argument in favor of a stand still policy and against national progress and advancement. As well argue against the sewing machine, the reaper, or the steam engine.

We don't think the heathenish customs alluded to by our correspondent amount to much in the way of an argument further than to enforce the duty of all good Christians to work for the reformation and Christianization of the new comer. They will subject themselves in coming here to American laws and customs, and we think they will find no more difficulty in doing so than some of the European emigrants. As to infanticide and the selling of wives, we only hope the Chinese will not suffer by contamination, and that in their case such deliverances may not be found necessary as those which one of the late General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, and Bishop Cox, of New York, found it necessary to promulgate in reference to the most heinous of these offenses. We have even heard of wife selling, in this free and happy land, by ambitious parents, but we judge it is no more a universal custom with the Chinese than it is with Americans. Possibly the proprieties are more strictly observed with us. At all events, the emigrant that comes here, be he Chinese or European, will have to obey the laws of the land, and in a conflict with Asiatic paganism we have no fears for American civilization.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce complain that the Americans put iron bands, unnecessarily heavy, upon cotton bales, and they propose to have the matter remedied. In fact indicates that a pound of cotton is worth more than a pound of iron, and that the Yankee shippers of the former commodity are aware of that fact.

The Toronto *Telegraph* is disgusted with the contrast exhibited between the two shores of Lake Superior, the Canadian and the American. One visit to Lake Superior, it remarks, is enough to make a Canadian blush for his country. Comparing the two shores he "would be ashamed, in the presence of Americans, to confess himself a native of this country. This is the feeling of every Canadian who visits that region."

A melancholy story is related of a once refined and beautiful lady, Mrs. Esther Wallace, who came to her death in St. Louis by her intemperate fondness for opium and whisky. She left her husband, neglected her lovely children and gave herself to the passion for stimulants. From one degree to another she rapidly passed, until finally her companions were the most filthy garret, and her little girl related the story of her selling everything for opium, her existence upon whisky for several days, and the final debauch from which she never awoke.

General Sherman has been cheering up the spirits of the Cuban leaders in New York by a speech, in which, according to the report, "he said we are told, that the Spanish gunboats would not be released, and that there is a probability of an early recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. General Rawlins is known to be an earnest sympathizer with their cause. The insurgents could not do better than enlist General Sherman. Perhaps they might do it by offering him the dictatorship of the island."

It is reported in England that Blue Gown, winner of the Derby in 1868, is to be sold for £6,000, according to some accounts, and £5,000 according to others. He has won during his racing career £12,562; and his selling price, £5,000, and the result is £17,562. What has it cost to raise and keep him?

The Rival Cable Companies.

The London *Times* of August 7th has an article deprecating the formation of the family which has several girls born to it, destroys a million one a year. In the other families more than one-half the families do so. The reason given for this is, that poverty, and the "genteel poor" principally drowning. The wages of labor are so low that those dependent on labor cannot get the means to support a family. Hence their destroy their little girls as we sometimes do litter-sow. The Australians are not at all anxious for the influx of Chinese in order to cheapen labor, will owe it to the working classes it. Keep them peculiar in regard to this matter, so that they may know how to relieve themselves when food becomes scarce and the Chinese system.

Every possible view, Chinese immigration seems to be undesirable and indefensible—a thing that ought not only to be discouraged, but absolutely prevented.

CAUCASIAN.

JUSTICE GRIER.

The Probabilities of His Resigning His Seat on the Supreme Bench.

[From the Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday.]

It is announced by the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of Monday that Justice R. C. Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, "will resign early in this fall." The event is not unlooked for in the legal profession, but it may not take place until some time during the winter, as it would be folly for him to cut himself off from the privileges of the law quoted below. Judge Cooper Grier was born in Cumberland county, in this State, on the 5th of March, 1794, and is therefore in his seventy-sixth year. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practiced at Bloomsburg, whence in 1818 he removed to Danville where he pursued his profession with great success, supporting his mother and ten younger brothers and sisters, whom he literally educated. On the 4th of May, 1833, he was appointed President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, at Pittsburgh, where he removed in the same year, and resided until September, 1846, whence he removed to Philadelphia. On the 4th of August, 1846, he was nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Polk, in place of Justice Baldwin, deceased, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His resignation does not leave him without support, as by act of Congress passed April 10, 1869, he is provided for as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any judge of any Court of the United States, who, having held his commission as such at least ten years, shall, after having attained to the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the salary which by law is or shall be payable to him at the time of his resignation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

The salary hereby paid to Associate Justices is $6,000 per annum. The mental faculties of this remarkable man are not much impaired by his great age, but he has become physically enfeebled. Greatly esteemed for his vast learning and high qualities as a patriot and a citizen, he will leave a vacuum hard to fill. In early life Justice Grier was a Federalist, and in later years he co-operated with the Democrats. But at the outbreak of the rebellion his voice was loud and clear for the North. He presided at a public meeting at Williamsport, in 1861, and by his eloquence inspired the raising of troops for the Union army and struck terror into the ranks of the secessionists. His counsel-in-law, Asahel H. Smith, Esq., is the present United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he lives as much respected in his old district as in his long and splendid career. Mrs. Smith, the lady of the District Attorney, was quite eminent for her unabated labors in the Sanitary Commission during the war.

The Much Needed Reform.

The custom of living in apartments or flats, which obtains so universally in Europe, furnishes an unspeakable relief to the various members of the fashionable world, more than one-half the families do so. The reason given for this, and the poverty, and the genteel poor

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1.33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

*FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 19, 1869.

The local money market continues in an easy and comfortable condition for borrowers. Discount houses are well supplied with loanable means, and are able to meet all demands from regular customers, and occasionally from outsiders.

—Local stocks are quiet but without material change in prices. Among the miscellaneous class, Columbia is still firm at about 20½@21 asked, and 20 bid for the stock.

—The Government bond market has recovered from its downward tendency, and it is said that the large New York dealers are manipulating for a strong advance.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862 5-20's	123	123⅛	123⅛
1864 5-20's	121¼	121¼	121¼
1865 5-20's, o.l.	121¼	121¼	121¼
1865 5-20's, new	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1867 5-20's	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1868	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
10-40's	110¾	110¾	111
Gold	133¼	133¼	132¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the United States Securities in New York as follows:

Aug. 18. Aug. 19. Adv. Dec.

Gold	133¼	133	¼
U. S. bonds, 1881	122¾	122¾	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	122¾	122¾	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121¼	121¼	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121¼	121¼	¼
U. S. 10-40's	110¾	111	¼
U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20's, o.l.	120⅝	120⅝	¼
U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20's, '67	120⅝	120⅝	¼
U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20's, '68	120⅛	120⅛	¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 19, 1869.	10 00 A M.	11 10 A M.	12 10 M.	1 25 P M.	4 00 P M.
New York Central	209½	209⅝	209⅝	209	209½
Hudson River	185¾	185¾		185	
Harlem	140	141½		140	
Reading	98¾	98¾	99¼	98¾	99
Michigan Southern	107⅛	107⅝	108⅛	106	107⅝
Illinois Central		109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		104¼	104¼	103½	104¼
Fort Wayne		151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
Chicago and Northwestern	88¾	89	89	88¾	89
Do preferred	97	96½	97	96½	97
Rock Island	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	117
Toledo and Wabash		78¾		78¾	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Chicago and Alton		158¾		158¾	
St. Paul		81¾		81¾	82
St. Paul, preferred		89¼		89¾	89¼
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾	
Pacific Mail		83¾		83	
Western Union Telegraph		98		98	
Adams Express		58		58	58
Merchants Union Express				38	
American M. U. Express		38¾		38¾	38¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		49¼		49¼	49¼
United States Express				62¾	63
Gold	133⅛	133¼	133⅛	133⅛	133

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	209½		¼
Hudson River	185¾	185¾		
Harlem	142½	140		2½
Reading	98	98¾	¾	
Mich. Central	131	130		1
Mich Southern	105¾	107⅛	1⅜	
Illinois Central	110	109¼		¾
Cleve. and Pitts	105¾	105¼		½
Fort Wayne	151¾	151¼		½
Chicago and North.	89	89	¼	
do preferred	97	97¾	¾	
Rock Island	115¾	116½	¾	
Tol. and Wabash	77¾	78¾	1	
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	157½	158¾	1	
St. Paul	81¾	82	¼	
do preferred	89¾	89¾		
Ohio and Miss	31¾	32	¼	
Pacific Mail	83¾	83		¾
Western U. Tel	98¼	98¼		¼
Adams Express	58¼	58		¼
Merch U. Ex	38¾	38¾		
American M. U. Ex	38¾	38¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	49¼	49¼		
United States Ex	64	63½		½

—The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the second week of August:

1868	$271,842
1869	244,528
Decrease	$27,314

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, } August 19, 1869. }

CATTLE—There is but little change to note in the cattle market since our report of Saturday evening last. The market is extremely quiet, with large receipts, and the pens full. Buyers are holding back, and expect a decline of ½@¾c ₩ lb, on this day's market, from the rates ruling on Saturday last. The best cattle may be quoted at $7 75 ₩ hundred. The quality of the offerings this week has been of the medium class generally, and are not sought after, whilst the few choice offering are quickly picked up. According to the large quantity of stock on sale this morning, and the small demand, although buyers were on the ground in force, there seems to be every indication of a decline before the close of the week. Stock cattle are very little inquired for.

HOGS—The receipts are increasing in the aggregate, but as yet there has been little or no change to be noticed in prices since our last report. We quote Philadelphia hogs at $10 50@10 75 for prime to choice, and Yorkers at $9 50@9 75 ₩ cwt. The demand is light and prospects favorable for a decline at an early day.

SHEEP—The receipts are heavy, but constist mainly of the common grades, and prices are a shade off from last week's prices. Extra sheep are in demand at 5½@5¾c ₩ lb; good to prime at 4½@5c, and inferior and common dull and nominal at $1 ₩ head to $3 ₩ lb. The yards were quite full this morning, and more reported on the way.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 19, 1869. }

We have no particular change in prices to note since our last, as the harvest is now about over, wool growers are prepared to sell their wool generally and accept the current prices, which for fine wool in good condition is on an average 56c. Some have sold below that, and some for choice clip in extra good condition have obtained something over 56c. There is no excitement in the market and no disposition among buyers to get excited, but on the contrary to buy with caution, discriminating carefully as to quality and condition. In a good many sections we hear that the bulk of the fine wools are already sold. Advices from the East are not encouraging for the wools and sales making do not afford any margin of profit to the shipper, while the future depends so many contingencies that dealers are disposed to act only with caution.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

The *Shipping List* of Wednesday reports a slight improvement in the demand for Scotch pig. The stock, which has been steadily accumulating for some time past, is now of considerable magnitude, and holders have submitted to a slight concession in prices, which has induced a little more inquiry. The sales are 500 tons Glengarnock, at $38 25@38 50; 250 do Eglinton, $38 00; 100 do Garnberrie, from yard, $41 00; 100 do Monk land and 50 do. Clyde, on private terms. The demand for American is still light, but, with moderate offerings, prices are sustained; 100 tons No. 1 Thomas sold at $42 00. New Rails are in better request and sold for English, and $74 00@76 00 currency at the works; 200 tons, 56-℔, Erie sold at $58 00 gold. Fifty tons cast machinery sold at $40 00 currency. Bar continues nominal. Previous quotations for iron from store. The action of the Iron manufacturers has not transpired.

Hat Sales.

The auction trade sale of hats for the fall trade, at the warerooms of James H. Prentice, in Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday last, was the largest one of the season, 600 cases being sold. The attendance of buyers was large, and the bidding lively, showing a better feeling for the fall trade than existed in the spring. The lowest and highest quotations were as follows: Sold by the case: Wool hats, men's plain, $5 25@6 25; men's fancy, $11 75@15 50; youths' fancy, $7@8; boys' plain, $5 75@7 50; children's plain and fancy, $7@7 75. Cassimere, men's plain $9@9 75; men's fancy, $13 50@24 75; black beaver and belly nutria, $21 50@26 75. A large and complete assortment of J. Wickham's manufacture of brush hats, consisting of 22 cases, were comprised in the sale, and brought from $25 to $77 ₩ dozen. M. & J. Dodge laid in 50 cases black cassimere and beaver, which sold from $16 to $21 ₩ dozen.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132⅞@133.

NEW YORK, August 19—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 5@7 ₩ cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Lower and dull at 109⅝@109¾.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 133¼, advancing to 133⅜, and closing at 132⅞@133. Carrying rates 3@6 ₩ cent. Clearances $16,000,000. Exports $940,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Bonds active and firm. The Government bought $263,800 at rates equal to 120⅝ for new bonds. Quotations—Coupons '81, 122¾@123; do '62, 122⅞@123; do '64, 121¼@121⅜; do '65, 121¼@121⅜; do new, 120⅝@120¾; do '67, 120⅝@120⅞; do '68, 120⅛@120½; 10-40's, 110¾@111; Pacific, 106@106¼.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 86½; old Virginias 56; new do 60¾; old Tennessees 67½; new do 64½; old North Carolinas 86; new do 49. The Assistant Treasurer has received authority to accept deposits of gold and currency up to four millions for transfer to San Francisco through an order on the Assistant Treasurer in that city.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Was more active on Michigan Southern, which sold as high as 107⅝, on a report that in the arrangements with the Toledo and Wabash the Southern stock would be valued at 20 per cent. more than Toledo and Wabash. Rock Island and Wabash were also active and higher. The general market was heavy and quiet. A meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore was held in this city to-day to consider the proposal to lease the Wabash Railroad.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Canton 58; Cumberland 34¼; Western Union 86¾; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 7; do preferred 15; Pacific Mail 318; Adams Express 58; Wells Fargo 49; American 38¾; United States 63¾; Atlantic and Pacific 11; New York Central 209⅞; Harlem 142½; Hudson 98; Reading 98¾; Erie 38; do preferred 78; Michigan Central 130; Michigan Southern 107; Illinois Central 109¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 104¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 172; Rock Island 116¾; Pittsburgh 151¼; Fort Wayne 151¾; Wabash 78¾; do preferred 97; Fort Wayne 151¾; Terre Haute 34; do preferred 61; Ohio and Mississippi 32½; do preferred 86½; Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated 81; Illinois and Miss. 112; Chicago and Rock Island 116¾; Chicago and Northwestern 89; do preferred 97; Chicago and Alton 158¾; do preferred 89¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul 82; do preferred 89¾; Cleveland and Toledo 129½; Chicago and Great Eastern 81½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 134; Dubuque 112; St. Joseph 75.

MINING SHARES.

Gregory $2 65; Smith & Parnuche $3 25; Quarto Hill $1 20. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 74; Quincy 56.

Sub-Treasury balances $94,602,266.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton fully 3c better; sales 2,500 bales at 30c for middling. Flour—Southern receipts 8,914 bbls; dull, heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 6,400 bbls at $ 50@8 40 for superfine State and western; $ 90@7 50 for extra State; $ 60@8 75 or extra western; $7 60@8 65 for white wheat extra; $ 75@7 70 for round hoop Ohio; $7 00@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $ 50@10 50 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $ 00@8 75. Corn meal scarce and quiet; sales 160 bbls Brandywine at $5 30. Wheat more active and firmer; sales 300 bbls western at $1 17; 64,18 0 bus. Receipts of wheat 45,000 bush; wheat dull and in favor of buyers; sales 80,000 bush at $1 32@1 40 for No. 2 spring; $1 72@1 75 for red; $1 80 No 1 do; $1 62@1 65 for winter red and amber Ohio, and 10 cents more and $1 70 for amber Genesee; $1 80 for choice new white Indiana; $1 65 for winter red Illinois; $1 72½ for choice old amber Michigan; $1 80@1 85 for white Ohio. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Barley malt dull; sales 500 bush choice State at $1 70. Receipts of corn 34,000 bush; corn very scarce and a shade better, closing dull; sales 90,000 bush at 86@87c for unsound and mixed western; $1 20@1 23 for sound do, the latter price for high mixed; 90@91c for yellow western; 90c for 1,418 bush; a shade firmer for new and heavy. Oats—Receipts 1,000 bush; sales 2,000 bush at 52c for old western; 61@65c for new do. Rice in fair request. Sugar steady; sales 720 hhds at 9½@10c for Cuba, and 12@12¼c for Porto Rico. Coffee in fair request; sales 2,000 bags Rio on private terms; 200 Maracaibo at 19¾c. Molasses quiet and firm; sales 60 bbls Muscovado at 46c. Hops quiet. Petroleum dull at 17¾c for crude, and 32@32½c for refined. Linseed oil quiet, firm, dull and heavy; sales 40 bbls at 83 @85@83 29 for new. Tallow—Prime steam $ 9@9 50 for prime; $ 50@9 00 for prime clear. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls at $8 50@13 00 for new plain and extra mess; $16 @17 for new extra mess. There beef nominal. Beef hams quiet; sales 50 bbls at $24. Cut meats steady; sales 156 pkgs at 14¾@15c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams. Middles firm; sales 50 boxes at 17¾@18½c. Lard dull; sales 465 tierces at 19@20c for prime steam, and 20¾@20¾c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 18@27c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 19@19½c. Freights to Liverpool a shade easier; shipments 30,000 bush wheat at 9d per sail, and 10d per steam, and 2,000 bbls flour p r sail at 2s 3d.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat quiet and in buyers' favor. Rye dull at $1 25@1 27 for western. Oats in moderate request at 60@62c for old and 66@68c for new western. Corn quiet at $1 18 for unsound, and $1 19@1 22 for sound mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef steady. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard quiet at 20c for prime steam. Eggs dull and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 29c. Hemp unchanged. Sale of undressed at $12@$16; dressed $230. Flour—low grades scarce and firm; medium and fancy dull and only salable at reduced prices; super sold at $3 12@3 30; X at $3 40@3 60; XX at $3 80@4 00; XXX at $4 50@5 00. Wheat dull, languid and 2@3c lower; prime to choice red fall $1 20@1 40; do do white $1 28@1 40; spring in the market. Corn steady, but very little doing; small sales closed mixed at 84c; white at 85c; yellow at 86@87c. Oats—mixed dull and little doing; white in fair demand; mixed in bulk 44@46c; sacks 47@48c; white 48@51c; choice white 54@55c. Rye heavy and unsettled at 97c@$1 00 for prime. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 17. Sugar unchanged, at 12¼@14¼c for Louisiana. Molasses dull; 200 bbls prime Louisiana. Coffee dull; Rio 21½@23c for fair to good; ar, and 24@25c for prime to choice. Pork dull at $34@34 25. Bacon—shoulders small at 15½@16c for shoulders; 19c for clear rib sides, and 19½c for clear sides. Sugar cured hams 23@25c. Lard—nothing doing; choice tierce held at 20c. Cattle—common in good supply but unchanged; prime rather scarce; prices unchanged at 2@3½c. Hogs steady and firm at 7½@8c for very light to heavy.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Flour unchanged and dull; family $6@6 25. Wheat firmer and in better demand; red $1 28@1 30; amber $1 30@1 32. Receipts and supply light; sales at 95@96c. Oats firm but no demand at 52@56c. Rye firm at $1@1 05. Tobacco in good demand at full rates; sales 114 hhds at 4½@13 25. Whisky excited, higher and unsettled; small lots sold at $1 13@1 14; but at the close could not have been bought below $1 15, and not freely offered even at this rate. Provisions firm but quiet; mess pork sold at $35 25, more freely held at $36@36 50; prime nominal at $30. Bacon at 14½c for shoulders, and 18½@18c for clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams 23@24c. Lard held at 20c no demand. Butter firmer for prime to choice, but all other kinds dull. Eggs in shippers' count. Cheese steady at 13½@18c; no change in oil. Gold 133¾ buying. Exchange steady at ¼ discount buying.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Dry goods market moderately active, especially for bulky goods, at full to low rates of freights. Prices rule steady. The Thorndike tickings are 3c lower, and sell at 17c. Seward & Co. have reduced Arnold's prints to 16c; price 18c. They also are selling Amoskeag sheetings at 19c. Garner & Co.'s 36c; Lowell 36c; Wamsutta 8c; but these figures are no criterion for other makes. Slater, Gordon & Co. are selling Amoskeags and Garners at 12½c; Lawrence AC Wamsutta; and they have reduced Gloucester at 12½c, three off three days, in other makers there is no particular change to notice.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Beef pork $34 00. Lard 20¾@21c. Flour super $5 50. Wheat less active; new red $1 45@1 50; white $1 60@1 70. Corn advancing; yellow $1 18@1 19. Oats lower; new 57c. Whisky at 1 26. The Democratic Club last night organized at other distillery, but the contraband article can still be had.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 30c; receipts 27 bales; exports 18 bales. Corn 82½c. Oats 56c. Wheat $1 10@1 30. Bacon—Sides 18½c; Shoulders 16½c. Bran $1 02@1 07. Hay $18 00@20 00. Flour unchanged. Bacon firm. Sides 21c. Shoulders 16½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; red $1 50@1 65. Corn firm; prime white $1 14. Oats 55@56c. Rye $1 10@1 15. Mess pork $35 00. Lard quiet. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1 18.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—Bagging firm: heavy at 29@30c. Flour firm; super $5. Grain quiet and prices unchanged. Provisions firm but prices unchanged. Highwines unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 19.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet; 44½ for No. 1; 42 for No 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn nominally at 92c for No 2. Rye and Barley nominal.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and shall keep a constant supply from the

Pearl Three star Green Brand—choice Pastry and Family Flour, made from Selected White Winter Wheat.

Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl One Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, high ground and known very good Baking Flour. As a cheap Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is not excelled by any in the country.

Sacks and Sacking are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

MINNESOTA BAKERS' FLOURS.

480 bbls Legal Tender; 312 bbls Ha Ha, 367 bbls Ermine, 170 bbls Summit Mills, 270 bbls Wilson Co., 580 bbls Red River, 1323 bbls May Queen.

CHOICE WISCONSIN FLOURS.

500 bbls Riverside, 265 bbls White Star, 500 bbls various brands Spring Wheat Flour.

WINTER WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR.

City Mill of Springfield, Ohio, Pride of the West, Depot Mills, Massillon A, Paragon Mills, Ringleader and Crown, choice St. Louis.

For sale lower than can be brought from the West.

WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Wholesale and Retail.

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine and Machine Shop.
Will cut screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Staff- Benzole, Ing & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Marseus Oil, Turpentine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

R. S. WARING. HENRY H. KING.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our customers and the Trade, that we have in store and shall keep a constant supply during season, a variety of

SELF-SEALING

AND OTHER STYLES OF

FRUIT JARS,

PINT, QUART AND HALF GALLON,

Of the most reliable Patents now in the market. We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities, and invite the attention of all buyers,

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

No. 104 SECOND AVENUE, and 133 and 135 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 19, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged at par selling and ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—Very quiet; sales of spring extras at $6 00@6 62½.

WHEAT—Quiet and ½@1c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 42; No. 2 at $1 39@1 40½ cash, closing weak at the inside; this afternoon market dull at $1 38¾ for No. 2 seller the month.

CORN—Dull and drooping; No. 2 declined 1½c, opening at 83c and closing at 82½c; rejected moderately active and lower; sales at the latter and closing at 87½c; no grade 82@83c; this afternoon market dull at 91¼c No. 2 seller the month.

OATS—Active and 1@c lower; sales of No. 2 at 47@48c, closing at the outside; rejected at 44@44½c.

RYE—Dull and 2@3c lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 09@1 09½.

BARLEY—Dull and nominally 2c lower, at $1 24@1 30 for No. 2 seller spring.

HIGHWINES—More active and 1@2c higher; sales at $1 14@1 15, closing at $1 14@1 15.

SEEDS—Firm at $1 50@1 51c for common to prime Cubas.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet. Mess pork nominal at $34 50. Sales of 500 bbls at $35 50 seller January. Lard 19½c. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 13½c; rough sides nominal at 16c; short rib, 17c; sweet pickled hams 18@18½c.

CATTLE—Very quiet, firm and 15@25c higher at $4 12½@5 85 for common to fair shipping steers.

HOGS—Opened unchanged, closed weak and 15@25c lower; sales at $5 05@5 90 for common; $ 00@5 40 for fair to medium; $6 30@6 40 for good to choice; $6 12½@6 20 for extra prime.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 19.—Flour quiet, and prices unchanged. Wheat—receipts 7,000 bush; market dull and 4c lower. No. 1 red winter $1 43; No. 2 do $1 42; spring dull and lower; light demand and prices weak; No. 1 at $1 42; No. 2 nominal; 98c for No. 2 do. Oats rather more inquiry and prices advanced; sales of old at 65c; new at 52, 53c; quiet and nominally unchanged; held at 84 @85c. Rye—very little trade; some forward. Petroleum—market dull and unchanged; refined held at 28@28½c for large lots; small lots 29@30 advance; crude quiet; held at 26 @c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower for No. 1 Wabash; No 2 do $1 42, amber Michigan $1 41; No 1 red $1 41; No 2 red $1 38; No 3 red $1 25; rejected $1 00. Corn firm; No 1 98c; No 2 96c; rejected 88c. Oats 1@2c lower; No. 1 46c; No 2 47c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 19.—Wheat—Receipts 10,000 bushels; market lower with a moderate inquiry at the abatement; extra white $1 42; No 1 do $1 41; No 2 do, red $1 38 for No 1. Oats 62@63c for old.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

IRONTON, O., August 19, 1869.

Boats passed up to-day: Telegraph at six A. M. Passed down: Lawrence at ten A. M., and Telegraph at one P. M. River falling; weather clear and very warm.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.

MONONGAHELA marks two feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet in the channel, although it is a matter of history that there is considerable more water in Row-lows channel. The Petrolia is due; if she arrives in time, she will take her departure this day for Parkersburg.

THE steamer Camelia, Captain R. C. Mason, was announced to leave Cincinnati for St. Louis on Thursday.

THE United States mail packets leave the Company's Wharf boat daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville, Geneva and way points.

THE light draught passenger packet Petrolia, Captain Fairman, is announced for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg this day at 12 M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The Glasgow, in command of Capt. Andy Robinson, will enter the Memphis trade under the auspices of the Memphis Packet Company, to follow the Minnesota.

NEAR COW ISLAND.—The steamer Admiral Farragut is reported to be making progress up the river, and is expected at Cow Island about the 10th inst. The Farragut is a new boat and this is her first trip. She has about 170 tons of freight, fifteen of which is new railroad material for the *Herald*.—*Helena Herald*, 6th.

A SCARCE animal has been caught in Galena river. It looks like an alligator, and is seen-ingly maned. Alleghanienals Salamandrops. It lives in water, eats flesh, and spares nothing that it can devour. The Indians call it "Twang." Americans know it as Hellbender or Mud Devil.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Journal*, of Monday, says: Pat. Rainey, of Pittsburgh, a deck hand on the Lorena, disappeared from the boat in the vicinity of Shawneetown, yesterday morning, and it is feared that he fell overboard and was drowned. He was last seen lying upon the bow of one of the barges.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Dispatch* says: The great Nick Wall has entered the Missouri river trade, and will be run as a regular eight-day packet between here and Lexington, making landings at all intermediate points on the river. Captain Fox, the commander of the Nick Wall, is a gentleman of wide experience on the great muddy, and will give the new boats on the "Muddy" a hard push for the very extensive trade on that river.

MISSOURI RIVER NEWS.—The boats are having a hard time getting down. Some of them are engaged in digging channels. The Columbia will remain in the upper river for the winter. There is a great scarcity of wood. Game is very plenty on the upper river. Twenty-five miles from the Cheyenne agency there is some timber, but more immensely than has ever been known before, and more than a hundred Indians have gone out on a hunting them. This, say old pioneers, betokens a hot summer and fall and very low water in the river.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.—The Minneapolis *Tribune* of the 12th has the following interesting article: The work of improving the Falls is now being pushed forward with great energy. The blasting is mostly completed, as a large crew of men are now at work building the foundation of the apron. They have commenced at the foot of the Falls, and are building a solid frame-work of logs, the interstices being filled with immense rock, and then, when this is completed, to be covered with two thickness of heavy timbers. This frame work will extend clear across the river, and will then be nearly two hundred feet in length. Three immense derricks have been put up to be used in raising heavy rocks into position, and the work is now getting in such shape that rapid progress can be made. Now is the time for all those who wish to take a final look at old St. Anthony as it is in its natural state, in all its wildness and beauty, of which poets and writers throughout the world have said so much. It will soon be gone forever, and nothing will be left but a continuation of rapids, made by the great apron. It is by this apron that the Falls have been rendered navigable, and by overcoming all obstacles, and to overcome all obstacles, since the first settlement of the Falls of St. Anthony have been made to succeed each other, and are now as subject to his will as a child.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS AT CAMP COOK.—We are indebted to Mr. Clarence Sinclair, Signal Service U. S. Army, for the following record of arrival and departure of steamers at Camp Cook, M. T., up to and inclusive of June 28, 1869:

Steamer.	Arv'l from	Dep't for
	Dates.	Dates.
Iver Lodge	May 18	May 21
Emporium	May 20	June 2
Nile	May 26	May 30
Alta Reese No. 2	May 29	June 2
Frank Barker	May 29	June 3
Coma	May 29	June 8
Fort Alabama	May 29	June 8
Silver Bow	June 1	June 13
Only Chance	June 3	July 6
Andrew Ackley	June 5	July 8
Peninah	June 6	June 23
Big Horn	June 8	June 23
Viola Belle	June 13	June 17
Montana	June 13	June 17
Sallie	June 9	June 23
H. M. Shrew	June 9	June 16
Mountaineer	June 10	June 16
Lacon	June 11	June 21
Minnie	June 11	June 28
Silver Lake No. 4	June 13	June 28
Ella	June 14	June 23
D. Balen	June 15	Burnt at Rapids.
Colossal	June 16	June 25
Bertha	June 18	July 1
Flirt	July 9	July 19

MOUND CITY.—The *Journal*, of Saturday, says: The monitors Iris and Tempest left the naval station at this place, for New Orleans, on Wednesday. The former went in charge of Ritter, gunner, U. S. N., with Searls and Ashton for pilots, and Charles Tisdale and H. H. Tyler, engineers. The Tempest was commanded by Lieutenant Edmund Kelly, U. S. N., and Capt. David Hines and his son Augustus for pilots, and Frank Hines and Hiram Beers, engineers. Both vessels moved off very prettily and smoothly, and their speed between this point and Cairo was at the rate of over nine miles an hour. They answered to the rudder splendidly, and appeared to be easily handled. The Fury and Hecate were taken in tow by the Ike Hammitt, yesterday, and started down the river. Captain Thompson, U. S. N., went in command of these monitors. They were sent down before their machinery was entirely in readiness for service, for fear the river might become too low to let them out until about the 1st of the Harpy will start down to-day, with Ensign T. G. Gray, U. S. N., for commander; Master's Mate Odell, U. S. N., for executive officer, Engineer Lee, U. S. N., for chief engineer, and Carlton and Kelsey for pilots. The Harpy constitutes the last of the five monitors at this naval station that were ordered to be fitted for sea a short time since. Com. Walke and his assistants have established remarkable energy in carrying out the order. The vessels were in ordinary, and sixty days was allowed by the Department for getting them in readiness for sea; only four weeks have elapsed, and the last vessel has raised steam to depart. True, the two monitors towed down are not in readiness for service, but not much work remains to be done on them.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock this afternoon:

B. L. Fahnestock & Co., 11 bbls alum, 10 do c salts, 33 do whiting, 3 casks glue, 8 E Seelers & Co., 5 bbls alum, 5 do c salts, 5 casks glue, 2 bbls potash, 2 bbls soda ash, Harris & Ewing, 2 box grease; C A Kelly, 2 pkgs merchandise; Reynolds & Co., 1 pkg coffee; McCandless & Co., 1 pkg coffee, 50 bags sugar; Carr, McC & co, 1 bx dry goods; F G Craighead, 3 bdls paper; Dilworth, Porter & Co., 1 pkg dry goods; Jones & Laughlins, 1 pkg nails; Hussey, W & W, 1 bale dry goods; Hussey, W & Co., 2 pkgs to lead; Hawor & Bro., 1 pkg coffee; McCandless & Co., 2 bdls wire, 2 pkgs rope; A Kirkpatrick & co, 12 bbl bale fish; J H Lippincott & Co., 1 pkg merchandise; Mogg & Pay, 1 pkg nuts; W Miller & co, 2 pkgs tobacco; Miller R & P, 1 pkg merchandise; Hussey, W & Co., 1 pkg dry goods, 5 bbls lt lead; Watt, L & co, 3 do sugar; A C White, 1 do do; Lippincott, J H & Co., 1 pk

The Daily Commercial.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The Views of an American Correspondent—The Prospect of the Harvards Winning Not Very Encouraging.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, in a letter dated August 3d, gives his views of the approaching race between the Harvard and Oxford crews. They are not at all encouraging as to the probabilities of the American crew succeeding. He says it is unpleasantly significant that the Englishmen who care for rowing, have lost their interest in the match, or at any rate have made up their minds as to the result. Mr. Smalley says the strongest eulogists of the Harvard crew—that is of the men themselves—find nothing good to say of their rowing.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF TRAINING.

An English crew is expected to row well always and all the time. The fundamental maxim over here is that a crew learns to row by rowing slowly. The men are watched from the bank by an old hand, every fault is sharply censured, and each man in succession is criticised. The Harvard system puts four men into a boat with their coach at the bow, himself rowing, and he alone criticising his men, whom he takes along at a pretty rattling pace. If they have faults, he seems to trust to hard rowing, to eradicate them, whereas the English theory is that if a man has a fault when rowing at ease, he will have the same fault developed and hardened when rowing at speed. Moreover, there are many faults which cannot be detected from the bow of the boat, but which must be seen and criticised from the outside. The bow-oar himself may have faults—who is to criticise him? In fact, the whole maxim with the English that one of the perfection of a crew it is absolutely essential that each man in the boat give his attention to his own work, never looking out of the boat, seeing nothing but the back of the man in front of him, having no opinions of his own, knowing nothing but the voice of the coach from the bank, and paying to that at all times an unquestionable obedience. Can there be a doubt which of these two systems is the more scientific?

THE HARVARDS PLUCKY.

If there be a doubt it bids fair to be put at rest by this race, for Harvard thus far adheres to its own. The crew have employed Henry Kelley, one of the best men in England, but only to show them over the course. I am told they reject him altogether as a coach, and mean to go on to the day of the race without any other instruction than they can get from themselves and from the man in the coach boat.

I hope it is not true. I cannot say positively, because I have unluckily been unable to see them except once or twice over, if they would give themselves up unresistingly to Kelley there is still time enough before the race for a great change to be made. He would turn them out in a fortnight a different crew altogether, and I cannot but think with immensely greater chances of winning. If, however, this is meant to be a trial between the two systems of rowing and learning how, English and American, the Harvard men are *right* in sticking to their own method, and they will show uncommon pluck if they persist in that to the end against the opinion of everybody about them. That they abound in faults to an English eye is beyond dispute. To quote the words of one *friendly critic*, "they row short, they dig, they fail to get a full reach forward, they fail to swing back well together"—four faults which, combined, would undoubtedly make an English captain despair of his crew.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RACING BOATS.

This enterprise was by no means English, among other things, how a racing boat ought to be built. The Harvard men brought over a craft which was looked upon in America as the perfection of the boat-building art. They have found it so inferior to the English that they have discarded it, and ordered another from an English builder. Their mistake of American architecture turns out to be ill-proportioned, built on radically wrong lines, and so much heavier than the English boats that the difference would of itself cost them the race. Meantime, they borrow a boat of the London Rowing Club to practice in, and after trying it once, the improvement in their rowing is manifest. Does it occur to them that the men who have brought boat-building to that state of superiority, may have brought with it the art or rowing their boats to about the same point? And as the Americans have made up their minds to row for the race here, with English oars, I see no remaining reason why they should not take an English boat, and learn from him what they can before the race.

FAIR PLAY.

Rid your minds of the notion that our Harvard crew will not have fair play. Be sure they will have it in full measure. I know of nobody who would deny it to them. I cannot imagine for whose interest it would be to deny it, or who could have any wish or inclination to bring foul play to bear on this match. Not the Oxford men, certainly. They are gentlemen; they have the full English love of fair play; they have a long record of honorable victories to be soiled and blotted hopelessly by a triumph that should be open even to the suspicion of unfairness. Not the watermen, in whom some fears have been expressed in America, with a shade more reason. Some New York papers, I see, have called it a prize fight, as if that were analogous. It is not in the least. That was a contest of ruffians; this is a rivalry between gentlemen. Great sums of money were staked on that.

But the British public will be against Harvard, and on the side of Oxford? Of course it will, just as American public will be against Oxford, and on the side of Harvard. One public will have just as much influence as the other on the result of the race. The supposition that the wish of the spectators for an English victory always helps the English in races, is to suppose that they will make a victory for Harvard impossible. Every man who witnesses the race will, I am confident, be heartily desirous that the Harvard crew may win. And I know enough of English sounds to know that Harvard can hear through Hammersmith Bridge, that they will be cheered to the echo by the great mass that will look down on them as they pass under it. Nor do I suppose that Harvard would exactly stop rowing if they were not cheered.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE JOHNSON MEDAL.

A Communication on the Subject—The Contest of 1859.

Our article on the Johnston Medal, published a few days ago, has called forth the following communication.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your columns of a few days since, contained a few words in reference to the "Johnston Medal," now in the custody of Dr. Jonas H. McClintock, one of the committee selected by the donor.

The abandonment of our spirited holiday organizations in the first days of the recent rebellion, silenced all effort at skilful home-use of the musket, and up to this hour the committee are without knowledge of the existence of a sufficient number of contestants (companies) to justify the appointment of a day for a target trial.

Revived companies and others established under the laws of the State, if any such exist, by giving notice of their readiness, will be gladly invited to a contest for the possession of the Medal, on the 30th day of September next, or a later period, to be held by the winning corps until the spring of 1870—the season originally named.

The republication of the proceedings had on the occasion of the first presentation of this beautiful and tasteful gift, may give some interest to the proposed repetition.

DUQUESNE.

Our correspondent encloses a printed account of the target match, which took place at East Liberty, April 19th, 1859, of which the following is an abstract:

The Jackson Independent Blues, Capt. Alex. Hay, and the Washington Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Evans, arrived at the village at eleven o'clock, and were received by the Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Capt. James S. Negley. The company then proceeded to Collins's Park, where the contest took place. Messrs. A. W. Marks, Wm. H. Bennisten and Lieut. Abijah Ferguson being the Judges. The Blues and Washington Infantry fired two rounds each, standing shots, but nine of which struck the board—six by the Infantry and three by the Blues—no one man carrying two balls in.

The companies then repaired to the Johnston Hotel, where dinner was served by the hostess, Mrs. Bolton. After dinner, the Blues and Infantry fired another round each, Zenas Fish, orderly sergeant of the Washington Infantry, and John C. Conston, of the Blues, were the only men, thus far, who had hit the target twice. Those who got in one shot out of the three, were privates Holmes, Scott and Hockwelder of the Blues, and McFarland, Fix, Morrow, Kirk, McIlwaine and Fehl of the Washington Infantry.

The Pennsylvania Infantry now began firing. On the first round seven balls were put in the target out of twenty-two fired, by Sergeant Horn, and privates Dalben, Cloud, Thomas, Wm. Woolsiare, McNulty, Borland and Henry Woolsiare; on the second round Conrad Fix and Wm. Woolsiare, and on the last round Messrs. Fallush, Fix, Ryan Burchfield and Wm. Woolsiare each put in a ball.

The firing ceased at four o'clock, and the companies and spectators returned to the Johnston House to hear the report of the judges. The judges announced that Sergeant Horn, of the Washington infantry, was the winner of the medal, G. for the Grand Army of the Republic, and he having made the shortest string. The next best shot was Conrad Fix, of the Pennsylvania infantry, and the third best was William Woolsiare, of the same company. The best shot of the Jackson Blues was made by William Coulter, of the Pennsylvania infantry; the second best (four and a half inches) by Mr. Holmes, of the Blues.

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THE RESERVE TOWNSHIP RIOT.—We have already given the facts connected with the affray in Reserve township, on Sunday night, in which Joseph Merdin was badly hurt. A charge of riot was preferred against several of the parties, and yesterday officer McCready arrested Bauer Jaques, on a charge of complicity in the row. Jaques was taken from a milk wagon, near the Court House, and after remaining in the lock-up for several hours he was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday next. Schisler, who was arrested as the principal in the assault, is still in jail.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—A man named Samuel Gibson and a boy were seen at the back door of the commission house of Bruggeman & O'Brien, on Liberty street, near Smithfield, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The man was standing at the door, and the boy was leaning with his head and body on the window. The bookkeeper saw them, and about this time Mr. O'Brien came in and the parties were arrested and taken before Mayor Brush, who held him for a hearing at nine o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE.—The arrangements for the boat race between Best and Haley were completed at the La Belle saloon, on Smithfield street, last evening. The race is to be rowed on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the contestants starting from the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. The race is to be a three mile one, and the articles of agreement, with the exception of distance, are substantially the same as those under which the race was rowed yesterday.

WATCH AND MONEY STOLEN.—Captain Irish, stopping at the St. Clair Hotel, was robbed of a gold watch and chain and thirty dollars in money on Wednesday night. Having eight money on Wednesday night. He left yesterday for Cincinnati, but was arrested there on the charge of robbery. And I know enough of English sounds to know that Harvard can hear through Hammersmith Bridge, that they will be cheered to the echo by the great mass that will look down on them as they pass under it. Nor do I suppose that Harvard would exactly stop rowing if they were not cheered.

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THE AQUATIC CONTEST.

HAMILL BEATEN BY COULTER.

Coulter's Time 37:51

A Large Crowd and an Exciting Contest.

The long talked of boat race between James Hamill and Henry Coulter came off on the upper Monongahela course yesterday.

When the fouling took place on last Saturday week the people evinced so much disgust that some did not believe another crowd could be induced to turn out to witness another contest. But still there was anxiety subsequently manifested to see a fair race between the two, and the announcement that a meeting had been held on Monday morning last and arrangements made that would secure a fair race by rowing the referee's boat between the contestants, was received with evident satisfaction by the public; and the crowd, although not so large as on Saturday week, was yesterday sufficient to show that the interest in the contest had not diminished materially.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROWD.

The weather could scarcely have been more favorable for the race, except that the day was excessively warm, and the crowds persoired freely in the hot sun.

At two o'clock the crowd commenced to leave the city, and as was the case at the other race, all kinds of transportation was resorted to. People went to the race by river and rail, in carriages, on foot, in spring wagons, and even on velocipedes.

The well known oarsman, Fred Beirst, in company with one or two friends, started from the corner of Wood street and First avenue on velocipedes. Fred passed all his contestants, beat two carriages, and passed a number of carriages, arriving at Hamill's headquarters at half-past three o'clock, thirty-five minutes from the time of starting. The other velocipede riders came in a little less than half an hour after.

By four o'clock a large crowd had gathered on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of the starting place, and an unusual number of vehicles were visible. Groups of people were scattered along the river banks over the entire course, and there was a large crowd in the vicinity of the place where the buoy boat was placed.

Enterprising venders of sarsaparilla, soda water and other drinks cooling and not cooling, were on hand, and soda balls were put in the target out of twenty-two fired, by Sergeant Horn, and privates Dalben, Cloud, Thomas, Wm. Woolsiare, McNulty, Borland and Henry Woolsiare; on the second round Conrad Fix and Wm. Woolsiare, and on the last round Messrs. Fallush, Fix, Ryan Burchfield and Wm. Woolsiare each put in a ball.

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IMPOSITION UPON MASONS.—D. D. G. M., A. M. Pollock, of this city, has received a letter from John Cunningham, G. for the Grand Lodge of A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, giving the description of a man about fifty years of age, over six feet high, and without beard, who had presented himself in Philadelphia, claiming to be Rev. Wm. C. Applegate, of Charleston, S. C. After imposing on the Masons there to a considerable extent, he turned up at Coatesville, where he represented himself as one Remington, of Cranby Corner, No. 9, Charleston, S. C. He applied for assistance to Pittsburgh, as he suddenly claimed out on the day suspected, it is supposed he may be either here or on his way. Masons hereabouts will do well to be on the lookout for him.

SUSPECTED TILL TAPPER ARRESTED.—A young man named Joseph Gibson was observed yesterday afternoon, loitering in the rear of Messrs. Bruggerman & O'Brien's store, No. 299 Liberty street, in company with another boy, and both were suspected as thieves. They had been seen hanging about Shepherd's bakery, evidently awaiting an opportunity to break into the store and commit a theft. The police were notified, and Gibson was taken into custody, but his companion fled and escaped. Gibson, who is about seventeen years of age, was convicted of an attempted burglary, and sent to the House of Refuge. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

THE RESERVE TOWNSHIP RIOT.—We have already given the facts connected with the affray in Reserve township, on Sunday night, in which Joseph Merdin was badly hurt. A charge of riot was preferred against several of the parties, and yesterday officer McCready arrested Bauer Jaques, on a charge of complicity in the row. Jaques was taken from a milk wagon, near the Court House, and after remaining in the lock-up for several hours he was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday next. Schisler, who was arrested as the principal in the assault, is still in jail.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—A man named Samuel Gibson and a boy were seen at the back door of the commission house of Bruggeman & O'Brien, on Liberty street, near Smithfield, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The man was standing at the door, and the boy was leaning with his head and body on the window. The bookkeeper saw them, and about this time Mr. O'Brien came in and the parties were arrested and taken before Mayor Brush, who held him for a hearing at nine o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE.—The arrangements for the boat race between Best and Haley were completed at the La Belle saloon, on Smithfield street, last evening. The race is to be rowed on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the contestants starting from the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. The race is to be a three mile one, and the articles of agreement, with the exception of distance, are substantially the same as those under which the race was rowed yesterday.

WATCH AND MONEY STOLEN.—Captain Irish, stopping at the St. Clair Hotel, was robbed of a gold watch and chain and thirty dollars in money on Wednesday night. He left yesterday for Cincinnati, but was arrested there on the charge of robbery. And I know enough of English sounds to know that Harvard can hear through Hammersmith Bridge, that they will be cheered to the echo by the great mass that will look down on them as they pass under it. Nor do I suppose that Harvard would exactly stop rowing if they were not cheered.

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW.

The New York *Times* of Wednesday says: On Saturday last the Harvard crew traversed the regular course, from Putney to Mortlake, in twenty-one minutes and ten seconds. The Oxford crew did the distance on the same day in twenty-two minutes ten seconds—being thus behind their competitors a full minute. The time made by the Harvard crew must, we should judge, have taken the English public, and all rowing men, by surprise. It is very nearly the fastest on record. Much, of course, depends on the state of the wind and tide, but last Saturday Oxford rowed under the same conditions as the Harvard crew, and they were left far behind. The fastest time ever made was in 1849, when Cambridge won the race in twenty-one minutes five seconds. The Harvard crew, after only a few days' training on the Thames, have almost equaled this achievement. It is quite evident that the Harvard men will give their competitors hard work, and that if they are beaten—which now seems improbable—it will be by a great improvement on the Oxford "form" of Saturday last. The "regular course" alluded to in the telegram extends from Putney Bridge to Barker's Rails, Mortlake, the distance being four miles and a half. We subjoin a record of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, between 1860-1867, showing the time occupied and other interesting particulars:

Yr.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won by
1860.	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m. 30s.	length
1861.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	23m.25s.	4s
1862.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22m.30s.	30s
1863.	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.	23m.8s.	42s
1864.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22m.40s.	23s
1865.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m.23s.	13s
1866.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m.58s.	19s
1867.	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22m.39s.	H'l'gth

Ditties and Odd Ditties.

What was Eve's first song?—A new-ditty.
What is a dunce's song?—Stupid-ditty.
What is the "buy" of the hen?—Fecund-ditty.
What is a song for a wet day?—Humid-ditty.
What is an old maid's song?—Acid-ditty.
What is Ursula's Blooming Pearl song?—A blond ditty.
What is the lady's song who don't use it?—Odd-ditty.
What is the song of those who do use it?—Cupid-ditty.
What ditty are they entitled to who do use it?—Fragrant-ditty.
Urben's Blooming Pearl, the great complexion beautifier, sold by all druggists at fifty cents per bottle.

NO EVIDENCE.—C. F. Loomis, the telegraph operator whose arrest a few days ago was mentioned, and who was taken to Erie, has returned to this city and resumed his position here, the charges against him being unfounded.

Carriages, Buggies, &c., at Auction.

An elegant assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Buckwaggons, &c., will be offered at the auction sale of Robert H. Patterson & Co., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Why is it

That the Parkham Family Sewing Machines are selling so rapidly, and at the same time give perfect satisfaction to purchasers where ever they are introduced? A visit to the sales-rooms, No. 61 Wood street, and a careful examination of the mechanism and working of the machine will convince even the most skeptical that it is, in its mechanical arrangement, one of the simplest, and at the same time, most *reliable* machine yet invented. The Parkham is as nearly *noiseless* as any machine in the market, and is adapted to a greater variety and range of work than any other family machine, the truthfulness of which can be established by any of the many tests commonly accepted as final by those engaged in the manufacture. The even tension this are not difficult to understand. Mr. Charles Parkham has had an experience as an inventor and manufacturer of sewing over fifteen years. During all that time he was connected with the manufacture of what is a first-class machine. The experience thus acquired has enable him to perfect in this the present machine before the public, which has accepted it as a *perfect sewing machine*. Taken his experience in connection with the consideration that the company possesses extensive facilities for manufacturing, and are daily augmenting these and their skilled force to supply the demand for the new machine, it is easy to see the natural result of unwearied attention, and painstaking care in a business which, perhaps more than other readers those engaged in it liable to failure or success according as their work may or may not merit the approbation of the public. In the present instance, we see that the experience of years has not been without its prize. The popular verdict every where favors the Parham as the most reliable, simplest and strongest machine in the market.

Fine Horses at Auction.

Robert H. Patterson & Co. will offer at auction on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at their stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, a large number of fine horses.

Speer's Wine Bitters.

E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, says of Mr. Speer's wines: "I have used Speer's wine to my entire satisfaction and believe it to be superior to all wines that have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are the purest and best made, and by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calisaya, Ginger, Snake Root, &c., in daily use by the Medical Faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street